



# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary in a correct judgment on Brazilian made.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 11th, 1889.

It has been many years since the city of Rio de Janeiro has suffered so high a mortality as that which has been experienced during the past week. And it has been equally long since the native population has been so thoroughly frightened and excited. And yet, Rio has experienced worse epidemics of yellow fever and small-pox without creating so much alarm, and it has passed through seasons of drouth when the danger was really much more serious. In 1873, 1876 and 1878 the deaths from yellow fever were far more numerous than anything thus far experienced, and even the small-pox record of 1886 much exceeded anything which yellow fever has this year shown. And in the severe, long-continued drouth of 1878, when water was sold in the streets for 500 reis to 18000 per *barrel*, the city had only its old sources to depend upon. Now, the Rio do Ouro works have added largely to the water supply and there is really little or no danger of a serious scarcity. More water is of course required, more is used, and more is wasted. The great heat is perhaps the principal cause of the extraordinary mortality which is now afflicting us, but, in our opinion, the sudden and unprecedented increase of the past week is due more to the excesses and exposures of Carnival, than to any other cause. It would have been eminently wise and proper if the authorities had forbidden the celebration of Carnival this year, for no one is ignorant of the fact that it is the cause of much sickness and death every year. This measure, however, was not taken, the people gave themselves up to the customary three days of reckless indulgence and gayety, and the result is that the death rate jumps up from 60 on the 2nd, the day before Carnival, to 163 on the 8th, the third day after. Much of this is perhaps due to the continued intense heat, to physical exhaustion, and to the poison emanating from a thousand unclean places, but a large part is certainly due to the excesses of the three days of Carnival.

Our latest reports from Santos indicate that that city is suffering from yellow and pernicious fevers even worse than Rio. The heat has been almost unbearable, the Praça has been closed, and much of the manual labor of the port and city has been suspended because of the mortality among the laborers exposed to the sun. The number of deaths in February was 143, of which 43 were from yellow fever. Assuming the population to be twenty thousand, this

gives a rate equivalent to an annual average of 91 per thousand. For the first five days of the current month the deaths numbered 61, of which 36 were from yellow fever, which is over double the average for February. In Campinas, also, an epidemic of similar fevers has appeared, and in some of the small towns in the neighborhood of Rio the mortality has attained proportions much higher than in this city. In view of these circumstances, all that can be done is to attend carefully to every sanitary requirement and wait patiently for the coming of cooler weather. The lack of rain and the scarcity of water are prime causes of the suffering felt over so wide an area, but it is more than probable that we are very near the changes which will bring this terrible drouth to an end. March usually brings us heavy and frequent rains, and we may still confidently believe that the established meteorological character of the month has not altogether been changed.

The editor of the *Jornal do Commercio*, in his admirable review for the month of February, calls attention to a matter which, in our opinion, is worthy of thoughtful consideration. In speaking of the present state of affairs throughout the planting districts, where the intense heat and drouth have caused incalculable loss to all growing crops, he makes the following important declaration.

The pecuniary position of the planters does not permit them to support laborers throughout the year, and it will become necessary to form these into nuclei where they may till the soil for their own account during the intervals, thus diminishing the gravity of the cereal crisis.

The writer then quotes the high prices now ruling for food products, and states that the assembling of laborers in large numbers has become an onus to the country, that the lack of cereals and money has created an adverse sentiment toward them, that the accumulation of these laborers at the public deposits and in the cities has reached a large number, which will require a long period for distribution, and also that the character of the immigrants is not what was desired owing to the competition of other countries, out of which trouble has already been experienced. This certainly is very far from the rose-colored views taken of this question but little over one year ago. Our warnings were then disregarded, even by those who are now bewailing the unfortunate position into which the country has fallen. True, much of this is due to the unforeseen causes from which many provinces are now suffering—heat and drouth; but still much is due to the permanent economical cause of precipitancy. While Brazil needs immigration and has land enough to spare, we have constantly urged that the importation of poor laborers, either for the plantations or colonies, should not take place until adequate preparations had been made for their reception. And these preparations, in our estimation, included first and always a general and thorough revision of the land laws to the end that the unsettled lands should be surveyed, plotted and placed freely on the market so that the immigrant might settle where he pleases and on his own land. Much of the success of this measure will necessarily depend on the breaking up of the great estates, which by standing uncultivated are always obstacles to the development of the country, and to this end we have constantly urged the imposition of land taxes, road taxes, and any other charges on landed properties necessary for the proper administration of public affairs. Non-productive land when taxed becomes a burden, and the proprietor will very soon find it convenient to sell to those who will cultivate. The very highest interests of the

state and of the people require the enforcement of these taxes, and until that is done the immigrant will be forced into the disadvantageous position of being compelled to settle on lands far distant from the markets which his small products must seek. We are not in favor of purchasing these estates with public money, nor of paying subsidies to those who will create colonies, nor of creating so-called "nuclei" in any shape or form. These are merely unnecessary and unremunerative ways of spending money, and particularly so when the same object can be obtained justly and easily by the simple imposition of a land tax.

If it be true that "the pecuniary position of the planters does not permit them to support laborers throughout the year," the importation of these poor people has certainly reached a serious crisis. More than that, both the immigrant and the government have been fearfully deceived. In the first place the immigrant has been promised steady employment and good wages; and, in the second place, the government has paid his passage out on the express condition that he shall settle on the plantations as a contracted laborer. To now limit his service and pay to the busy season, leaving him to shift for himself during the rest of the year, is a breach of faith toward both parties. The poor immigrant can not be expected to care for himself in a country where there are no public lands for sale, and no employment at wages outside of crop-gathering for a brief period on the plantations, and if to this be added default in payment and a reduction in the wages primarily agreed upon, both of which have been reported, it will at once be seen that his situation is far from being satisfactory, either to himself or to the country. It will eventually be seen, in our opinion, that the policy of the planter and of the state in this matter are not always similar and harmonious, hence it is necessary for the government to consider only that which is for the public good. An industrious, sober population being the most desirable, public policy requires the permanent settlement and employment of the people on the land, and this is best secured where the land is cut up in small holdings. If the planter wants a periodical increase in his force of laborers, then let him cut up his uncultivated lands into small farms of 50 hectares and sell them to industrious families of immigrants, who will always be glad to supplement their home earnings with the crop-gathering wages paid on neighboring plantations. If they will not do this, then let the government provide for them without reference to the planters who are so unceremoniously breaking their pledges.

The stories related by our Buenos Aires exchanges of the sufferings endured by the Irish immigrants who landed in that city on the 16th ult., are almost incredible. Were we not somewhat familiar with the insensibility, apathy and lack of humane sentiment which pervades this part of the world, we should find it impossible to believe that such an incident could have occurred. It is not only a burning disgrace to the Argentines, but it is an indication that with all their progress and pretensions they have not yet reached a very high grade of civilization. It would seem that the Argentine agents in Ireland promised these poor people lands, houses, farming implements, seed, money, everything, on their arrival; but when they were landed in Buenos Aires all that they found was a frightfully dirty and overcrowded "immigrants' home" which could not even shelter a half of their number. No preparations had been made for their reception, insufficient food was provided, and

absolutely nothing had been done by the authorities for their future destination, although they had come upon the invitation and promises of agents employed and paid by the Argentine government. Many of these poor people passed their first night in this "land of promise" sleeping on the ground in the open air, and hundreds—especially the women and children—were suffering with hunger until private charity stepped in to relieve their wants. It is no credit to the Argentine government that private purses were opened promptly and generously to meet the necessities of these poor, deluded people, for the responsibility of their coming and their care rested upon its shoulders. The one bright page in this record of deception and suffering is that which records the charitable actions of the English-speaking residents of the city—Irish, English and American. They went at once to the relief of the poor wretches, some took unprotected girls into their houses, some purchased milk for the starving children, others furnished food and shelter for families, and two others, both Americans, hired a large *galpón* (store-house) into which the poor people were moved in order to free them from the filth, disorder and discomfort of the so-called "immigrants' home." Other wealthy gentlemen who had lands in the interior, made favorable terms for the settlement of the destitute people, while others arranged to help them start in the world by providing building materials, seed and farming implements. From the people of their own language they received the fullest measure of sympathy and assistance, but it must be remembered that the shelter, feeding and establishment of a thousand to fifteen hundred destitute people is so serious a tax that it can not easily be repeated. It is said that 1800 more of these Irish emigrants embarked at Queens-town on the 20th ult., and that the Argentine agents are actively working to procure others. Telegrams have been sent to Dublin to check the movement, but unless the British authorities interfere incalculable suffering is sure to result before the truth can be made known. This shameless speculation in human laborers for the aggrandizement of South American landowners and speculators has been carried quite far enough, and it is time for the European press to take the business into serious consideration.

## A REVIEW OF FEBRUARY, 1889.

On the 2nd inst. the *Jornal do Commercio* published one of its usual monthly reviews, from which, being rather more interesting than usual, we make the following extracts:

In proportion as the year 1889 advances, and the anniversary of the grand act of May 13th last year approaches, one commences to better appreciate the effects of the sudden liberation of labor and the new industrial direction of the country. At the same time that the old agriculture is dissolving, or becoming transformed, that the freed laborers are becoming separated from exact connections and waver in the employment of their powers, a new agriculture is being organized, the manufacturing interests tend to extend their sphere of action and new factors in production and circulation enter upon the scene, which conjunction produces a rather difficult and confused appreciation of the economical condition. Eventual circumstances have accumulated unemployed capital and credits on Europe at our principal commercial centres, and the liquidation of these sums has occasioned a disparity in the circulating medium, which, through its exaggerated appreciation may cause the sacrifice at any moment of general interests, to be felt only later through a reaction. Already, on more than one occasion, from 1853 to date, this gambling (*jogo*) on monetary credits in our markets has given rise to exaggerated advances in exchange, principally when drawing for loans raised in Europe were in question, and drawers, and above all the state, had to lose large sums without any profit resulting to the national wealth. On this occasion it is not the state that is negotiating exchange, but the drawers are companies who have

sold properly to the foreigner or provincial governments which have negotiated loans, and for which, in effect, they receive less sterling value than was calculated upon. After the termination of these liquidations, as the national wealth will be positively diminished, a reaction will follow which will then coincide with a scarcity of the colonial and cereal crops, and the necessity to pay for the enormous importation which has recently expanded the fiscal receipts at this port, at Santos and at other centres. With the provision of this logical and inevitable reaction, to propose, as did an authorized *Gazeta*, the immediate suspension of the legal tender of paper money would mean nothing less than the nullification of the only circulating medium we possess, precipitating the withdrawal of metallic money and a drop in exchange, which would occur in less than six months, and would be the cause of a near panic, once the exportation of coffee should cease.

The delicate situation of the country has been aggravated during the month by advices received from Minas, S. Paulo, Espírito Santo, Bahia, Sergipe, Maranhão and other provinces as to the effect of the exceptional heat and drought upon the position of the coming crops of coffee, sugar and cotton, and, unhappily, still more upon those of cereals. Persons, unsuspected and of official position, who have visited the interior this month, assure us that the plantations of maize, beans and manioc are insignificant and will not suffice for the landlords and their servants. As to the coffee orchards which were already reduced to fruit for less than one-half an average crop and have suffered the alternatives of intense heat and torrential rains, there were but few cultivated during the first and second periods for this service, and it is with difficulty that a third period, previous to the harvest, is being hurriedly availed of.

The pecuniary position of the planters does not permit them to support laborers throughout the year, and it will become necessary to form these into nuclei where they may till the soil for their own account during the intervals (between crops), thus diminishing the gravity of the cereal crisis.

Manioc flour and beans have doubled in price in the colonial provinces to the south, and in those points of the coffee zone where they are consumed beans are at present worth 20¢ to 24¢ per bag and farinha 6¢ to 8¢. This state of affairs entirely defeats the idea of the assembling of laborers and proletarian immigrants from various places, their acquisition becoming rather an onus than an advantage for the country, unless they at once become producers through the acquisition of small farms.

As we indicated in our last review, the outlook of short crops, the want of cereal produce and of the pecuniary means for the payment of wages of workmen are changing the ideas of the population as to the importation of immigrants, which was heretofore desired with eagerness. We see the same thing in S. Paulo and Minas, where new lands and flourishing plantations favor the importation of labor and the acceptance of immigrants as the successors of obligatory work, even there the deposits of colonists in the cities amount to a large figure, which will require a long period for its distribution. It may be added that under the present circumstances in Europe, where the competition of new countries in the labor market is superior to the supply, when Italy, Germany and the Spanish peninsula cannot possibly satisfy the demands from Brazil, South America, Australia and Africa, beyond the spontaneous currents which are directed towards the United States and Canada, it results that the negotiators of contracts for immigration cannot restrict themselves to the choice of the agricultural classes, but must call upon the proletariat of the cities, in its nature somewhat unruly. If recent occurrences in Rio Grande do Sul, Paraná, S. Paulo, Campinas, Juiz de Fora and other immigrant centres show that the means of receiving, feeding and distributing are not yet organized among us on the scale of an importation of 160,000 immigrants per annum, on the other hand they also demonstrate the exigencies and insubordination of a certain mixture of anarchical elements of labor. We will not proceed to accompany those who accuse of precipitation and want of foresight that political policy which has created so delicate a situation, but it seems to us the employment of all means is urgent to obtain the rapid settlement of the waves of people which are arriving here from abroad. A miscarriage at the present moment would mean the suspension of the immigrant current towards Brazil, for a decade or more. This would be no new fact in the annals of our settlement; former reactions resulted from similar sources to those which to-day are causing partial miscarriage in placing the immigrants.

The *Journal* then compliments the acting minister of agriculture upon his coolness and ability in treating of a complicated and disagreeable question, but does not mention that Sr. Antonio Prado, who precipitated this deluge of proletarians and unsatisfactory

immigrants on the country has quietly placed the responsibility of the fact on the shoulders of his colleague, and is now employing his time in preparations for the future aggrandizement of S. Paulo.

The *Journal* continues:

The province of S. Paulo, as always, was the first where this logical evolution of the public mind found echo in official regions. The proposition presented in the provincial assembly for the applying of 2,000,000\$ to the establishment of colonial nuclei, and the withdrawal of the "Sociedade Promotora da Imigração" from the management of the station and the importation of laborers for the old agriculture are facts that indicate a sensible modification of ideas. The province of S. Paulo to-day counts 200,000 (thousand) immigrants and the number of free-lance, agricultural laborers, in place of decreasing has increased by the immigration of black colonists from other provinces. Therefore with a stock (of) 400,000 acclimatized laborers, S. Paulo is in a position to await spontaneous immigration and to experiment on a grand scale intensive and automatic colonization. The admirable production of cereals in the old colonial nuclei of Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul is an example to authorize this change of system, which rather increases than diminishes the convertible and useful currents of immigration.

The *Journal* is not quite so enthusiastic as to the position of Rio de Janeiro. It advocates the establishment of immigrants around the central factories, upon public lands, or upon such as are not under cultivation. The province is said to possess facilities for the reception of immigrants, but, if we rightly understand the *Journal*, very little money.

Our extracts are already long, but we feel assured will be appreciated by all our readers who take any interest in the affairs and proper direction of Brazil.

*Gazeta de Notícias*, March 9th.

#### CIVIL MARRIAGE.

The "Sociedade Central de Imigração" writes us: The terror inspired to the clergy by the indispensable institution of civil marriage has full and complete justification.

Not long ago, a large land owner, acquiescing in the request of many of his freedmen, asked a priest to come and consecrate 50 minims, up to the law of May 13th illegitimate, or better, natural. "With much pleasure," replied the holy man, "but I will collect 50\$ for each marriage."

The planter explained that this demand was exaggerated, impossible to be satisfied, whether on the part of the poor creatures only just escaped from the fetters of slavery, or by him, who was no longer the owner of their services and labor. Moreover the distance to be travelled over was only three leagues.

"I will take off 20\$," replied the apostolic personage, "but not one half-penny more. The poor must not expect the luxury of desiring to live in matrimony according to the law of the church!"

Thus said, thus done; and the little "niggers" continue to live in concubinage.

After this, only provincial federation remains.

*Journal do Commercio*, March 7.

#### IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

A person worthy of the greatest confidence, arrived yesterday from the interior, has given us in regard to the service of immigration at the Pinheiros station, information of facts which certainly have not reached the knowledge of the acting minister of agriculture, who has shown himself so zealous and active in securing with immediate measures the proper development of this service.

Our informant says the mortality there has been extraordinary and promises to continue, or even increase, unless energetic measures are taken.

On last Saturday at 9 o'clock in the morning there were already 13 corpses deposited. The immigrants were grouped in a mass, outside the building, immovable, silent, not even replying to the compliments made to them from the trains. The assistant of the manager of the station had left, from illness, and the manager had asked for a doctor and an apothecary, and also that he be relieved, as he is ill.

A few days ago Dr. Pontes Ribeiro was appointed physician for the station, but it is said that the day-before-yesterday he left for Rio. At the Pinheiros railway station, which is but a short distance from the immigrant station, they are burning tar in kerosene tins, a primitive form of disinfection, that only serves to terrify passengers and the inhabitants of Pinheiros.

It is said that from the 3rd to the 5th inst. there were 25 deaths; which up to a certain point is

justified by the want of resources at a station where so many hundreds of immigrants are agglomerated.

It is possible that in the items of our informant there may be a slight difference from rigorous exactitude, but it cannot be denied that the mortality is excessive, and also the want of resources which have increased.

#### MORTALITY REPORT.

We have been favored with the following classified table of the deaths occurring during the month of February, arranged according to the classification used in our issue of February 18th for the January mortality. A comparison with that table will show what increase in the various diseases has been caused by the intense heat.

CASES OF DEATH.	males	females	children	foreigners	total.
<i>Zymotic, or blood diseases:</i>					
Yellow-fever .....	347	143	145	28	347
Small-pox .....	8	2	4	2	49
Other zymotic .....	213	138	199	20	132
<i>Contagious:</i>					
Consumption .....	84	65	81	22	43
Other varieties .....	75	45	66	17	43
<i>Respiratory system:</i>					
Croup .....	57	41	77	4	20
<i>Circulatory system:</i>					
Heart diseases .....	72	30	50	14	38
Other varieties .....	13	7	9	5	20
<i>Digestive system:</i>					
Stomach .....	85	59	95	28	145
Small intestine .....	1	1	2	—	2
<i>Nervous system:</i>					
Paralysis .....	124	71	144	11	49
<i>Urinary system:</i>					
Urinary .....	13	3	7	3	15
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>					
Self-destruction .....	39	39	68	—	68
Alcoholism .....	1	1	—	—	1
Old age .....	10	15	9	2	15
Hanging .....	1	1	1	—	2
Teething .....	1	1	2	—	2
Congenital weakness .....	13	12	23	—	23
Unclassified .....	12	11	10	4	12
Accidents and injuries .....	8	1	3	9	4
	1,179	694	1,002	166	705

Totals according to age:	under 12	12 to 21	21 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100
Yellow-fever .....	127	91	257	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other fevers, etc. ....	157	27	130	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumption .....	7	16	108	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory .....	63	1	26	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart diseases .....	3	1	50	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
Digestive .....	100	4	17	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nervous .....	115	8	35	37	—	—	—	—	—	—

#### PROVINCE OF PARÁ.

A few extracts may be made from the summary of the *relatório* of the president of the province of Pará, read at the opening of the provincial assembly on February 2nd, and published in the *Diário Oficial* of the 4th inst.

The financial position of the province is not flattering. According to data furnished by the provincial treasury the revenue of the last fiscal year reached 3,458,603\$761, of which, however, only 2,969,908\$188 appears to be considered by the president as revenue; the balance is composed of:

Loan from Caixa Adicional .....	5,000,000
do do Caixa de Depósitos .....	193,200
do do do to pay .....	—
Special service .....	147,973
Balance from 1887 .....	1,447,258
Issue of stock .....	196,800
Reserves .....	92,100
	348,695\$573

The expenses amounted to 3,443,062\$756, divided among these items:

Provincial assembly .....	74,813\$137
Secretariat of the presidency .....	70,291
Public instruction .....	399,350
Public works .....	394,126
Public force (police?) .....	394,985
Collecting revenue .....	249,084
Pensions .....	135,568
Subsidies to navigation .....	128,175
Amount brought forward from <i>Gazeta de Junho</i> .....	129,000
do do <i>Caixa de Depósitos</i> .....	476,779
do do for payment to do .....	5,000
do from issue of stock and the <i>Caixa</i> .....	196,800
do do <i>Caixa de Depósitos</i> .....	75,000
Old debts .....	62,816
Public illumination .....	76,756
Sanitary and charitable expenses .....	61,742
Sundry payments and expenses, including payment to the hospital .....	119,271
Movement of funds .....	92,100
	3,443,062\$756

The president points out various peculiarities in the book-keeping of the provincial treasury officials and gives his own summary of the position of the province, which appears to show a deficit of 1,171,279\$328, but sundry amounts should be deducted, which would reduce the deficit strictly speaking for the year to 566,131\$604. So that, as is naively stated, had the value of produce not declined, thus affecting the revenue, the revenue and expenses of the year would have balanced.

The funded debt of the province amounted to:	
8 per cent. <i>apólicas</i> .....	1,164,200\$
6 do do .....	2,230,000
	3,394,200\$

The president considers that as taxes can not be increased, and material improvements should not be suspended, a foreign, or domestic, loan for

5,200,000\$ should be authorized at not less than 92 per cent., interest to be 5 and sinking fund 1 per cent. This would allow the consolidation of the present obligations of the province. The debts due the province amount to 937,384\$879, and the floating debt is estimated at 1,316,920\$333, so that, we may add, the proposed loan would only just cover the total amount the province is owing.

*Rubber*.—The comparative figures given are:

	kilos.	value.
1888 ....	11,738,515	13,771,374\$740
1887 ....	10,990,573	15,702,504 400

*Brazil nuts*.—The figures given are:

	hectolitres.	value.
1888 .....	120,566	630,817\$180
1887 .....	87,678	601,188 800

*Cocoa*.—For this article the figures are:

	kilos.	value.
1888 .....	7,008,639	2,623,418\$180
1887 .....	4,252,765	2,250,927 300

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—It is said that Pará has been inundated with counterfeit 200\$ notes.

—The February receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 1,296,575\$394.

—The minister of justice has been re-elected in the 10th Pernambuco district by a majority of 184.

—The senatorial elections in Bahia to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Barão de Cotegipe are to be held on April 24th.

—Late telegrams from Ceará report a cessation of the rains recently reported. The month has reappeared and the exodus from the province continues.

—The provincial *hospedaria* for immigrants at São Paulo was turned over in the province on the 1st inst. by the Sociedade Promotora da Imigração after one year's administration.

—A considerable number of Italian immigrants are now beggars in the streets of Juiz de Fora, almost under the shadow of the *hospedaria* maintained by the province.

—A severe epidemic of small-pox is now raging in Macaé, province of Alagoas, where it is said about 2,000 cases existed some eight or ten days ago. The epidemic is so bad that the ocean and coasting steamers are restricting their communication with the place as much as they can.

—A brute named Dr. Balduzar da Silva Carneiro, a resident of São Paulo, has been arrested for criminal attempt on his own child, a little girl of eleven years, in a hotel in Pernambuco. It is to be hoped that full justice will be meted out to the scoundrel, whatever may be his position and family relationship.

—An Italian immigrant died at São Paulo on the 3rd with yellow fever which he had taken in Santos. Precautions were taken by the sanitary authorities to prevent a spread of the contagion. A number of caves have since appeared among the immigrants, and steps have been taken to remove them all to the Bom Retiro establishment.

—The balloon ascension in São Paulo on the 3rd proved a failure, the aeronaut not being able to fill his airship with gas. He blamed the gas company, while the crowd, especially those outside the enclosure, blamed him. The result was a shower of stones from the outside, which was more dangerous to the spectators than to the author of the difficulty.

—According to the *Liberal Mineiro* of the 27th ult., a great many cases of *leish-bri* have appeared among the prisoners in the *União-Prisional*, and that because of the bad food furnished them. Rotten meat and other provisions unfit for any creature except the *urubú* and jackal, are supplied them by men who have a contract for feeding the prisoners and who are not above the indescribable meanness of speculating with human lives after this fashion.

—The municipality of Tatyhy, São Paulo, is trying to enjoy life seasonal with a lively epidemic of small-pox. In a population of about 2,000 only 200 remain to feed the plague, and these perhaps because they can not get away. Business houses have closed their doors, and two factories have stopped running because their workmen have left. And yet, no one takes the slightest trouble to improve the sanitary condition of these provincial towns!

—According to the president of Pará the subsidized fishing company of that city is not giving entire satisfaction. The company has a monopoly and a subsidy of 70,000\$ per annum, and its contract does not expire until 1917. It has failed however to keep the market supplied as agreed upon, and the fish exposed for sale are not of good quality. The company complains that there is no profit in the business, but the president says that the fines imposed do not exceed 18,000\$ a year, hence the company has 52,000\$ net to add to its business receipts.

—Yellow fever has broken out in Victoria, province of Espírito Santo.

—The number of births registered in Campos during the month of February was 69, of which 40 were illegitimate. Such a record would certainly attract notice at the Paris exposition.

—The "Sociedade Promotora da Imigração" of São Paulo has resolved to suspend the introduction of immigrants until June next. What to do with the poor people is now a serious problem in S. Paulo.

—Measures were not taken to isolate the recent fatal case of yellow fever in Campinas, and with the result that several other cases have appeared, two of which proved fatal up to the 6th inst. Negligence is likely to prove costly in Campinas. It is reported that pernicious fever is also making terrible ravages in that city.

—The arrival of the Revy commission at Quixadá, Ceará, on the 4th February was nearly as enthusiastic as a certain reception at a town in Palestine. Sr. Revy does not appear to have been mounted on the back of an ass, and no mention is made of palm leaves, but his reception was triumphal; rickshaws split the air, the people clanked each other to get a sight of their savior, and a grand spread was given at which many toasts were drunk. As water is scarce in Ceará the supposition is that these toasts were drunk in something stronger than the element Sr. Revy is sent to obtain for the afflicted province.

—On the 28th ulto. a plantation belonging to the Carmelite brothers and situated near Mogi das Cruzes, province of S. Paulo, was purchased by the government for 12,000\$ in 5 per cent. stock. It is supposed the plantation will be used as a colonial nucleus, and it seems just about time that the church property throughout the empire should be confiscated and acquired for such purposes. These convents and monasteries are nothing in the world but a source of revenue to a crowd of loafers, and the government needs the land. It is criminal to buy lands from individuals, when church property can be destined to colonization purposes.

—It appears evident that the employes of the S. Paulo planters consider the immigrant women as legitimate subjects for their bestial inclinations as were the unfortunate slaves. On the 3rd, in the municipality of Descalvado, a man who had endeavored ineffectually to seduce an Italian girl, 15 years old, shot and killed the poor child, and then succeeded in escaping. Immigration in S. Paulo is gradually becoming reduced to that feature of slavery, where the *senhor* was master of maids, spinsters and children. The Italians are not likely to submit to such indignities, and should ruthlessly kill every libertine who attempts to interfere with their families.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The February traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 383,887\$848, of which 95,308\$550 from passengers and 261,768\$598 from goods. As usual, expenses are not published.

—The *Journal* on the 8th instant that the Villa Isabel tram company had refused the proposition for a fusion with the Jarolim Botânico and S. Christovão companies as organized by the latter.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Oeste de Minas railway on the 9th it was unanimously decided to authorize the directors to close the loan for £1,100,000 with the Brazilianische Bank für Deutschland.

—On the 3rd inst. the last stake of the Casimira, Minas Geraes, railway was driven at Baependy. Music and medals formed a part of the satisfaction felt by the inhabitants of the district, sooner or later to be served by the line.

—According to the *Artista* of Rio Grande, the English syndicate represented by Mr. Heyland has offered 250,000\$ for the tramway company of that city, including all rights, privileges and materials.

—The *Diário de Notícias* of the 4th points a violent attack on the Alagôos railway company from a correspondent in the province. The letter should be carefully considered, for it may become necessary to "square" its author.

—A telegram from Ouro Preto on the 6th inst. says that the renewal of the contract for the Jacutinga and Lavras railway has been signed, the capital having been elevated to 6,000,000\$, on which the province is to guarantee 7 per cent. interest.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Sapucahy railway on the 7th it was resolved to increase the capital to 10,000,000\$, present shareholders to have the preference in subscribing for the new shares, and the directors was authorized to increase the capital to 20,000,000\$ should this be considered necessary for the extension of the line, or the purchase of other lines already built.

—O *Paz* is informed that the Leopoldina railway is negotiating a 5 per cent. sterling loan to pay off its currency 6 1/2 debentures. The same journal estimates that 15,000,000\$ will be necessary. The currency debentures are selling at 95 per cent. at present.

—The Sorocabana dividend is 6\$ per fully paid share and 1\$200 on those with 40\$ paid up, or at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the latter half of 1888. The dividend is payable on and after the 26th inst., and it is announced that hereafter dividends will be declared in May and November.

—A private letter from São Paulo, received just as we are going to press, says that traffic is completely blocked on the São Paulo railway, owing to a strike among the employes of the road because extra wages are refused for extra work. The traffic of the road has so increased that the men, according to our informant, have been kept at work from 4 o'clock in the morning to 8 and to 10 o'clock at night, for which they have not received any extra pay. As a result the stations are blocked with freight, not excepting the passenger platform at São Paulo. We will not undertake to manage a railway for our friends in São Paulo, but we can assure them that there is no way to do the work easily and successfully better than that of paying liberally for the work done. In the end it gives the best financial results.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—There were 630 births, 113 marriages and 386 deaths in Montevideo during the month of January.

—It is interesting to note, on the authority of Mr. E. T. Mulhall, of the Buenos Aires *Standard*, that the Argentine government refused to do anything for the suffering Irish immigrants recently landed in Buenos Aires. Now let the Dublin Irishmen club those lying immigration agents out of the country at once!

—The sanitary condition of Flores Island, the River Plate quarantine station, is said to be something disgraceful. A naval officer, who claims to be well informed, says: "A great portion of the island is simply a place for breeding pestilence; animal remains are thrown about and the stench is terrible." It is also claimed that clothes are very commonly ruined in the disinfecting process.

—The *Southern Cross* of Buenos Aires, of the 22nd ult., has the following startling item:—"In a private letter from Rio it is stated that the deaths from yellow fever in that city reach the extraordinary number of 300 per day." Somewhat must have been very badly scared. As the total from all causes had not then reached one-third that number, we can not imagine how this excited letter writer got his figures.

## COFFEE NOTES

—Messrs. Knowles & Foster in their Prices Current, dated London, February 13th, say: "There has been little variation in the value of this article [coffee] since our last; notwithstanding that apparently well founded reports reduce the estimate of the coming crop daily, there is a misgiving that the actual prices of coffee are too high and it is with some difficulty that the advance of 2s. which our to-day's quotations show, is maintained."

—The *Diário Oficial* of the 8th prints the following: They write from S. Simão, S. Paulo: Among the important agricultural establishments of this very rich and flourishing municipality are sensibly pre-eminent through the conjunction of beauty, production and dimension two on the *serra* known as Jataly.

The larger with 600,000 coffee trees, of which 250,000 are in bearing (*fovejadas*), the small proportion of the oldest trees being only nine years old, belongs to Sr. Manoel Dias do Prado.

This establishment is a veritable school, where may be observed how granitine is the real land (*terra rocha*), once it is cultivated by an intelligent and active planter, as happens at this establishment. This plantation produced in 1887 20,000 arrobas (640,000 lbs.), last year 14,000 (448,000 lbs.) due to great losses, and this year the crop is estimated by the best experts at 40,000 arrobas [1,280,000 lbs.], which should reach during the next three or four years, when all the trees are in bearing, the output of 80,000 in 100,000 arrobas (2,560,000 to 3,200,000 lbs.).

The other establishment belongs to Sr. José Ferraz de Carvalho and has 32,000 coffee trees, majestic, with broad dark-shining leaves, lonely, showing how powerful they are in extending their branches, enormously loaded with fruit, in obstruct the paths between them, although separated by 20 palms [nearly 7 feet]. The crop this year of these 32,000 coffee trees is estimated, with safety, at 8,000 arrobas [256,000 lbs.]. In 1887 and 1888 alone 28,000 trees on this plantation produced 5,000 and 4,700 arrobas respectively [162,880 and 150,400 lbs.].

From the preceding our readers can form an idea of what are the capabilities of the best lands of S. Paulo for the production of coffee.

## LOCAL NOTES

—Even the brokers are now carrying sun umbrellas.

—William Garibaldi has recently succeeded Augustus Cesar as a "runner" at the internal revenue department.

—It cost 500\$ to repair the "Black Maria" of the police. What would a brand new carriage for criminals cost?

—Two people killed by the tram-cars on the 3rd. No one to blame. Both the victims were drunk, but the tram-drivers were as sober as Solomon.

—The Fonseca family, comprising three prominent military leaders, has been decorated. Gen. Severiano will hereafter be known as the Barão das Alagôas.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized Dr. Laísão Netto to remain in Europe during the Paris exposition. The decision of the minister is hardly unexpected.

—Although the president of Pará estimates the deficit at 566,000\$, the *Journal* knows a great deal better and reduces it to 103,000\$. There is something wrong somewhere.

—A telegram from Bahia on the 6th reports that the *Congo* had just entered with one case of yellow fever on board. The patient was sent ashore to the Misericórdia hospital.

—The small truck farms about the city sent in produce to the aggregate value of 501,931\$450 during the past month, against 66,696\$440 in the same month of last year.

—The thermometer touched 94° Fahr. in this city on the 5th, the last day of Carnival. The heat was oppressive and but few masks ventured forth until late in the afternoon. In the evening the streets were crowded in spite of the heat.

—We regret to note the sudden death of Mr. Finlay Matheson, of the firm of P. S. Nicholson & Co., which took place on the 7th inst., at his residence in this city, from an attack of pernicious fever.

—A tourist's agency has been organized in this city for the purpose of furnishing excursion tickets to the Paris exposition. The round trip ticket is to cost 1,100\$ (say \$550) including hotel, carriages and theatres in Paris during a stipulated time.

—On the 3rd the police arrested a pick-pocket who was trying to earn a living in the Rua do Ovidor. The idiot deserves imprisonment for life. The idea of a self-respecting thief expecting to get anything out of the crowd that infests the Rua do Ovidor on a carnival night!

—On the 5th in Praia Grande two gentlemen fell out about a lady, and one slashed the other down the back with a razor. The *medicos* called in declared the wound mortal and valued the damage at 20,000\$! If the man is mortally wounded, are not the damages inestimable?

—On the 1st inst. the *Journal* says the minister of empire has ordered seven crematory furnaces to be used in establishments under his jurisdiction where there is an agglomeration of individuals. It seems a cruel way of reducing an agglomeration, but if they must be reduced, it is perhaps just as well to burn them.

—The clerk of the court of appeals has paid in for the benefit of bondholders 473\$267, the share of these unfortunate creatures of the fees for February. The poor little Oliver Twists have received no payment from the court since 1874, but the dismissed clerk seems to have money enough to consult lawyers and pay for columns in the daily press.

—Four army engineers are to be admitted to practice on the D. Pedro II railway. First they should be set to tallying coal, grease and such other articles as the railway deals in. Then they might be promoted to brakemen, and so on towards the glorious position of *chefe de trem*. The number of one of these generals would make any man envious.

—If any one is curious to know how large a proportion of Rio's population is endowed with bow-legs, knock-knees and skeleton outlines let him look around the streets a little on the third day of Carnival. The poor pages, carpet knights and ballet girls would make a philanthropist shudder at the thought of a whole population stricken with famine.

—Late arrivals from the "Army of Observation" published in *O País* state that the commander-in-chief had sent strong pickets of cavalry to watch the Brazilian frontier and a brigade, composed of horse, foot and artillery, to guard that of Paraguay. There seems, therefore, no reason to presume that Rio will be shortly sacked by either Bolivians or Paraguayans.

—Of course, under this intense heat, there is no reason why a man should not use a fan; but it did appear peculiar to see a very young army officer on patrol, with his sword, sash and belt, parading the Rua Sete de Setembro on the 3rd with a large fan, which he freely used. The army authorities should furnish sun-shades to those unfortunate sentinels at the rear of the postoffice.

—It is announced that counterfeiters of Brazilian notes have been arrested in Brooklyn, New York.

—Now that Sr. Revy has returned to Quixadá, perhaps the minister of agriculture will let us know something about that mysterious key, without which the strong box of the original Revy dam commission could not be opened.

—A correspondent of the *Gazeta de Notícias* says that the usual price of rum at Corumbá was 320 rs. before the arrival of the troops, but it was promptly advanced to 500 rs. The deduction is that the "Army of Observation" likes rum.

—The minister of empire has very generously opened a credit of 1,000\$ for the relief of indigent yellow fever patients in Santos! Our old friend "Nemur" will be delighted with this signal mark of solicitude for the Paulistas on the part of the imperial government.

—The government has resolved to build the telephone lines required by the City Improvements Co. for account of the state, in order to get around the usual obstructions raised by the municipal council. The president of the council will have to get his little "tip" from some other source.

—On the 3rd the corpse of a man, evidently a foreigner, was washed ashore on the Praia da Lapa, and it would appear that a crime of some sort had been committed. The body was decently dressed, and measured 1.12 metres. The nostrils and imperials were light, and the body did not appear to have been in the water very long.

—On the 5th inst. a second lieutenant of the navy was arrested in the Praça da Constituição, when inciting sailors to attack the soldiers patrolling the streets. The navy evidently thinks that honors are not equally divided and that disorderly naval officers have as much right to high commands, titles and decorations as have their colleagues in the army.

—It is satisfactory to note that under the pretext that they are disorderly characters the press gangs have made a very fair collection of those "red devils" who infest the streets during the Carnival. The question appears to have been less the disorders, than the height of the captives. A space of time in the Matto Grosso swamps will do these young republicans no earthly harm.

—The great increase in the deaths of last week, which reached an aggregate of 748, was due to pernicious fever. Yellow fever remained stationary, but *accesso pernicioso* jumped from 6 on the 3rd to 50 on the 8th and 47 on the 9th. This terribly fatal disease appears to be due to the extraordinary heat, and has been fearfully increased by the excesses of Carnival. The totals for the week are: *accesso pernicioso* 169, pernicious fever 88, yellow fever 116.

—The minister of empire has informed his colleague at the department of agriculture that there existed a necessity of increasing the number of wagons employed in the transportation of beef from the abattoir to the city by the D. Pedro II railway, and for the unloading of an awning under which these wagons might be loaded. He further suggests modifications in the manner of stowing the beef in the wagons to secure a better circulation of air. Sr. Ferreira Vianna is touching dangerous material in suggesting that the D. Pedro II director does not know just how everything should be done.

—On the 28th ult. the minister of empire declares to his colleague at the department of foreign affairs that he is utterly disgusted—we translate freely—with the style of Rio's buildings, particularly those for government use, and requests that a foreign architect be contacted to look after local esthetic tastes. This is rough on national industry. But when the minister also asks for a foreign sanitary engineer of recognized experience and authority we fear Sr. Révy's subsoil drainage is doomed. The *Journal* says the government has already telegraphed for a Belgian sanitary authority, whose name is given as Otreck.

—The Carnival this year was not celebrated with the usual enthusiasm and amount of money. The intense heat and the prevailing epidemic kept careful people at home. During the day there were very few maskers in the streets, and in the evening the recruiting gangs frightened the *diabinhos* into an unusual seclusion. The parades on Tuesday were hardly up to the average. There was one severe accident, a girl being thrown to the pavement from one of the allegorical wagons, and there were no assassinations. A large crowd filled the streets Tuesday evening, and the masked balls were crowded as usual. Of course, the next few days have shown a very large increase in the death rate.

—While we are not of the opinion that ice water is harmful, it is not to be disputed that its immoderate use may lead to serious consequences. It will be found that half a glass of ice water will quench thirst quite as effectually as a larger quantity, and its effects are all the more cooling when swallowed slowly. Drink small quantities, slowly, and at frequent intervals, rather than a larger quantity, swallowed hastily. Avoid spirits, beer and other heating drinks, eat moderately of wholesome food, avoid getting chilled, carry an umbrella for shelter against the sun, avoid hurry and excitement, and do not get nervous and frightened. A quick way of reducing the temperature of the blood is to pour cold water on the wrists, on the pulse, or to plunge them in a basin of water.

## DIED.

PLEMER.—On March 4th, in this city, of typho enteric, Jeanne Frances Plover, and was buried the same day at the British Cemetery, Gambôa.



Market fruit: Good Average.....	68,000
Steamers loading for United States .....	—



## STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

March 9th, 1889.

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
381,476,100\$	Jan.—July	5	Apólices.....	200\$—1,000\$	957\$000	956\$000—958\$000
119,600	do	5	do	1,000\$	—	—
19,838,300	Apr.—Oct	6	Gold Loan 1868.....	1,000	1,110 000	—
35,872,500	Quarterly	4 1/2	do 1879.....	1,000	1,007 000	—
1,105,000	—	5	City of Rio de Janeiro.....	—	—	—

## PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Provinces	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
287,000\$	—	6-8	Alagoas.....	—	—	—
8,011,300	Jan.—July	6-7	Bahia.....	—	81 1/2	—
28,800	—	—	Ceará.....	—	—	—
30,800	—	—	Espirito Santo.....	—	—	—
1,023,800	—	5-6	Goyaz.....	—	—	—
159,000	Jan.—July	6	Masahão.....	—	—	—
5,818,000	Jan.—July	6	Matu Grosso.....	—	—	—
3,394,200	—	6-8	Minas Geraes.....	1,000\$	100 1/2	—
173,850	—	9	Pernambuco.....	—	—	—
730,500	Jan.—July	5-7	Piauí.....	—	—	—
152,000	Jan.—July	6	Pernambuco.....	—	—	—
6,081,000	Jan.—July	6	Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$—500\$	98 1/2	98 1/2—99 1/2
27,800	—	—	Rio Grande do Norte.....	—	—	—
3,265,822	Jan.—July	6	do Sul.....	1,000\$	98 1/2	—
124,000	—	7	Santa Catharina.....	—	—	—
1,153,000	—	7	S. Paulo.....	—	—	—
500,000	Jan.—July	7	City of S. Paulo.....	100\$	93 1/2	—
731,400	—	6-7	Sergipe.....	—	—	—

## HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
745,000\$	June—Dec.	5	Brazil.....	100\$	97 1/2	—
5,859,999	Jan.—July	6	Credito Real do Brazil.....	100	71	73 1/2—75 1/2
7,157,500	—	6	do gold.....	£11 5 s	81 5/8	—
5,253,400	Apr.—Oct.	6	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	100\$	82 1/2	—
6,530,100	May—Nov.	6	Precial.....	100	70	68 1/2—69 1/2

## DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,300,000\$	Mar.—Sept.	8	Bragantina.....	200\$	185\$	—
1,500,000	May—Nov.	6 1/2	Campos and Carangola.....	200	186	—
1,024,600	Jan.—July	6 1/2	Campos and Carangola.....	200	187	—
15,779,800	Apr.—Oct.	6 1/2	Leopoldina.....	200	186\$000—190\$000	—
483,800	—	6	do gold.....	£50	510	—
300,000	Jan.—July	7	Manacé.....	100	90 1/2	—
4,359,400	Apr.—Oct.	7	Oeste de Minas.....	200	200	—
370,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Rio das Flores.....	100	93 1/2	—
1,600,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	S. Isabel do Rio Preto.....	200	192	—
4,137,100	Jan.—July	6	do gold.....	£50	440	—
6,679,800	Mar.—Sept.	6	Sorocabana.....	100	79 1/2	79 1/2—81 1/2
4,816,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	União Valenciana.....	200	455	—
439,886	Jan.—July	6	Carriá Urbanos.....	300	490	—
811,300	—	7	do	300	105 1/2	—
456,250	Feb.—Aug.	6	Niteroi gold.....	300	91 1/2	—
307,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Pernambuco.....	200	195	—
250,000	Jan.—July	8	S. Paulo and S. Amaro.....	200	—	—
1,377,300	May—Nov.	8	Ferry.....	100	102 1/2	—
240,000	Jan.—July	8 1/2	Paulista.....	200	200	—
500,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	Imculty.....	100	85 1/2	—
1,000,000	Jan.—July	7	Puiera.....	200	180	—
200,000	Feb.—Aug.	6 1/2	Quissamã.....	200	197	—
200,000	—	6 1/2	Rio Branco.....	200	180	—
400,000	May—Nov.	7	Bum Fim.....	200	—	—
1,000,000	Jan.—July	7 1/2	Araras Industrial.....	200	190	—
782,000	Apr.—Oct.	7 1/2	Caricosa.....	200	201	—
588,000	do	7	Confiança Industrial.....	200	200	—
147,500	do	7	Pão Grande.....	200	206	—
2,000,000	Nov.—May	7	Petropolis.....	200	200	—
380,000	Jan.—July	7	Rink.....	200	92 1/2	—
4,401,000	June—Dec.	7	S. João.....	200	195	—
250,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	100	100	—
200,000	Apr.—Oct.	8	S. José d'El Rey [gold].....	100	85 1/2	—
380,000	Apr.—Oct.	8	Candelaria (church).....	200	210	—
100,000	do	7 1/2	Estreita e Ragnos gold.....	£50	280	—
309,600	Jun.—July	7	Doucas D. Pedro II.....	200	195	—
4,150,000	May—Nov.	7	Lavoura Ind. e Colon.....	£30	195	—
1,500,000	May—Nov.	7	Nelhemann U. de Nith.....	200	200	—
100,000	Jan.—July	8	Oleus de Villa Nova.....	200	200	—
602,700	Apr.—Oct.	8	União Telephonica.....	100	70 1/2	—

## INSURANCE.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,001,000\$	200,000\$	16,173\$	Alliança.....	2\$000—Jan. 89	20\$	20\$000	—
3,001,000	750,000	294,707	Argos Fluminense.....	17 9/10—Jan. 89	250	455 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	15,800	Atalá.....	1 0/10—Jan. 89	10	10 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	7,950	Bonança.....	1 0/10—Jan. 89	20	20 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	19,662	Confiança.....	1 0/10—Jan. 89	20	35 000	33\$000—33\$000
8,000,000	500,000	285,000	Confiança.....	11 0/10—Jan. 89	125	171 000	—
2,000,000	250,000	194,508	Garantia.....	9 0/10—Jan. 89	100	141 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	85,640	General.....	4 0/10—Jan. 89	20	20 000	—
8,000,000	400,000	348,000	Integridade.....	10 0/10—Jan. 89	100	160 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	11,176	Leilão.....	1 0/10—Jan. 89	10	9 500	—
2,000,000	200,000	19,662	Nova Permanente.....	1 0/10—Jan. 89	20	20 000	—
5,000,000	250,000	210,000	Prudente.....	2 0/10—Jan. 89	50	43 500	40 000—44 000
2,000,000	200,000	9,647	Presperidade.....	1 0/10—Jan. 89	20	19 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	10,131	União Com. dos Varejistas.....	1 0/10—Jan. 89	10	10 000	—
4,000,000	200,000	4,933	Vigilância.....	3 0/10—Jan. 89	10	10 000	—

## BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
2,001,000\$	500,000\$	30,477\$	Auxiliar.....	9\$000—Jan. 89	200\$	200\$000	—
4,400,000	1,115,000	—	Brasiliense.....	—	200	200\$000—157\$000	—
33,001,000	33,000,000	7,164,645	Brazil.....	8 0/100—Jan. 89	200	200\$000	—
20,000,000	20,000,000	2,335	Caixa Credit Commercial	2 0/100—Jan. 89	40	38 000	—
20,000,000	11,988,000	2,337,973	Commercial do Rio de Jan	10 0/100—Jan. 89	200	217 000	216 000—240 000
12,001,000	11,100,000	1,138,000	do 2 series.....	6 1/2—Jan. 89	40	200 000	—
20,000,000	1,889,780	127,719	Commercial do Rio de Jan	4 0/100—Jan. 89	200	200\$000	—
2,001,000	2,000,000	150,000	de 2 series.....	5 1/4—Jan. 89	100	100 000	—
6,001,000	6,000,000	1,000,000	de 2 series.....	6 1/2—Dec. 88	100	100 000	—
20,000,000	13,477,023	350,000	de 2 series.....	6 0/100—Jan. 89	200	200\$000	—
4,125,000	4,625,000	£325,000	de 2 series.....	2 0/100—Jan. 89	70	107 000	—
2,001,000	2,000,000	397,100	de 2 series.....	8 1/2—Oct. 88	40	40 000	—
1,001,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	de 2 series.....	2 0/100—Jan. 89	100	100\$000—114\$000	—
4,001,000	4,000,000	135,600	de 2 series.....	10 0/100—Jan. 89	200	200\$000	—
10,001,000	10,000,000	2,650,520	de 2 series.....	1 0/100—Mar. 89	100	100\$000	—
4,000,000	1,104,000	79,125	de 2 series.....	—	—	—	—
2,001,000	2,000,000	9,887\$	Commercial, S. Paulo.....	1 0/100—Jan. 89	100	75 000	—
5,001,000	5,000,000	158,848	Credito Real do Brazil.....	3 0/100—Jan. 89	200	200\$000	—
1,000,000	835,710	—	de 2 series.....	3 0/100—Jan. 89	200	200\$000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	Lavoura.....	10 0/100—Jan. 89	200	200\$000	—
500,000	333,280	2,228	Popular, S. Paulo.....	10 0/100—Jan. 89	200	200\$000	—
1,000,000	806,440	6,470	Teritorial, Minas.....	6 20/100—Jan. 89	100	100\$000	—

## RAILWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
12,000,000\$	1,813,000\$	—	Bahia and Minas.....	—	20\$	—	—
800,000	800,000	18,765	Baía de Araruama.....	—	400	—	—
1,000,000	4,000,000	14,642	Campes and Carangola.....	2 1/2—Felt. 89	200	130\$000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	17,550	Capitão Santo e Caravelas.....	5\$000—Jan. 89	200	—	—
500,000	1,500,000	—	Jur de Itá and Plan.....	11 1/2—Jan. 89	200	120 000	—
500,000	13,600,000	412,437	Leopoldina.....	11 1/2—Jan. 89	200	120 000	—
—	—	—	do x subs.....	—	—	—	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	120,943	do x subs.....	21 9/10—Jan. 89	200	120 000	—
4,970,000	2,130,000	40,127	do x subs.....	5 0/100—Jan. 89	200	200\$000	—
10,000,000	1,477,400	474	do x subs.....	7 0/100—May 89	200	188 000	—
10,665,000	10,665,000	—	S. Isabel do Rio Preto.....	7 0/100—Jan. 89	200	200\$000	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	—	S. Paulo and Rio.....	7 0/100—Jan. 89	200	200\$000	—
38,000,000	1,000,000	—	do x subs.....	—	—	—	—
1,500,000	1,000,000	—	Sapucahy.....	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	Sorocabana.....	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	do x subs.....	6 0/100—Mar. 89	200	200\$000	—
—	—	—	do x subs.....	1 20/100—Mar. 89	200	200\$000	—
—	—	—	União Valenciana.....	6 1/2—Feb. 84	200	80 000	—

## TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
5,400,000\$	3,400,000\$	102,000\$	Carriá Urbanos.....	6\$000—Jan. 89	200\$	200\$000	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	—	Jardim Botânico.....	3 0/100—Jan. 89	200\$	200\$000—255\$000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	20,951	Lavoura e Lavoura.....	10 0/100—Jan. 89	200	200\$000	—
500,000	500,000	—	Niteroi.....	5 0/100—Jan. 89	200	200\$000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	84,186	Pernambuco.....	4 0/100—Jan. 89	200	200\$000	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	597,899	S. Christovão.....	15 0/100—Jan. 89	200	200\$000	—
2,500,000	2,500,000	24,500	Villa Isabel.....	4 0/100—Jan. 89	200	200\$000	—

## SHIPPING.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,625,000\$	4,625,000\$	4,607,775	Amazon Steam Navigation.....	6 1/2—Jan. 89	£12 10 s	1,850\$000	90\$000—185\$000
5,000,000	5,000,000	64,133\$	Nacional de Navegação.....	14\$000—Jan. 89	200\$	200\$000	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	20,951	Nacional de Navegação.....	10 0/100—Jan. 89	200	200\$000	—
800,000	800,000	64,183	Paulista.....	4 0/100—July 89	200	200\$000	—
673,400	673,400	—	S. João da Barra e Campos.....	12 0/100—Feb. 89	200	145 000	—

## MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
2,400,000\$	2,400,000\$	121,539\$	Alfama	15 7075-Jan.	69	201\$	—
3,000,000	400,000	—	Blm Firm	—	—	201\$	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	20,377	Piari Industrial	5 000-Jan.	89	202\$	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	27,221	Carica	12 000-Jan.	89	202\$	170 700\$
600,000	600,000	—	Confunça Industrial	12 000-Jan.	89	202\$	235 000\$
400,000	400,000	3,157	Pau Grande	12 000-Jan.	89	202\$	222 000\$
2,000,000	2,000,000	9,418	Petropolis	8 000-Feb.	89	202\$	240 000
3,000,000	600,000	—	Progresso Ind. do Brazil	—	—	202\$	170 000\$
1,000,000	1,000,000	67,499	Rink	14 000-July	23	203\$	—
300,000	300,000	—	S. Cristovão	9 000-Jan.	89	203\$	—
530,000	530,000	—	S. João	—	—	203\$	—
700,000	700,000	2,418	S. Lazaro	7 500-Jan.	89	210\$	100 000\$
600,000	600,000	24,287	S. Pedro de Alcântara	—	—	210\$	115 000\$
						210\$	120 000\$

**Insurance.****BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D**

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

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31, Rua General Camara.

Telephone No. 427.

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Authorized 1884.

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**HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.**

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**NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

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Okell, Mourão &amp; Wilson,

87, Rua Visconde de Inhamã.

Telephone No. 193.

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Telephone No. 427.

**MANHHEIM INSURANCE CO.**

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T. Rombauer.

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**PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.**

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

Rua do Visconde de Inhamã, No. 16.

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Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates

John Moore &amp; Co. agents.

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**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.**

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund..... £450,000

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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

**TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1889**

Date	Steamer	Destination
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" 21	La Plaine	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

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Sobrado.

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**UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILES

**SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:**FINANCE Captain Baker..... 6 Apr.  
ALLIANÇA " Beers..... 4 May.

The fine packet

**ADVANCE,**

Captain GRIFFITHS

on return from Santos, will sail 16th March at 10 a.m. for

**NEW YORK**

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Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhão,

[entering the two last named ports]

PARÁ, BARBADOS and St. THOMAS

**Passage Rates**To Liverpool..... £280 gold  
New York..... £145 7/6 " "  
" & back..... £275 " "

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons &amp; Co., Limited; Agents

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça do Commercio

**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

**BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.****INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN MARCH.****To New York:**

Biela (sailing in Santos also)..... Mar. 16th

Morat..... " 24th

Olbers..... " 24th

(Klein steamers as cargo may offer)

**For Antwerp**

calling at Southampton (for London)

Pleiades..... Mar. 15th

Maskelyne..... " 20th

**For New Orleans:**

a steamer..... Mar. 23rd

**For Southern coast Ports:**

Cavour..... Every

Chatham..... Wednesday

Canning.....

or Cabral.....

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

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**RIO DE JANEIRO**

(LIMITED)

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BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE:

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Reserve fund..... £140,000Draws on:  
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,  
and transacts every description of Banking business.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

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Capital..... £1,250,000  
Paid up..... £625,000  
Reserve fund..... £375,000

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Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères &amp; Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. Schröder &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG,

**BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.**

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital..... 20,000,000\$000

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS

LONDON OFFICE

ALSO ON

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Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies..... Madrid, Barcelona, Cadix, Malaga, Tarragona, Valencia and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands.

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**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.**

Capital..... 30,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States

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" River Plate

" China, Japan

" Australia

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Established in Hamburg the 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg."

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

RIO DE JANEIRO BRANCH.

Rua da Candelaria No. 1 A.

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,303.)

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Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg.  
M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt "M."  
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Cologne.  
E. C. Weyhausen, Bremen.  
Allgemeine Deutsche Credit Anstalt, Leipzig.  
And all the other cities of Germany.England..... (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.  
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G. Amsinck & Co. "Receives money on account current at 3% p. an.  
Receives money on deposit, in bills or on account current at 5% p. an..... for 3 to 5 months.  
6% " " " 6 to 12 "

Undertakes the purchase and sale of stocks and shares, the deposit and preservation of the same, the collection of interest and dividends, and executes every description of banking business.

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**"TOKAY"**

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